

TODAY'S METAL PRICES
NEW YORK—Iron and lead unchanged. Spelter, quiet; East St. Louis delivery spot, 6.10@6.22 1/2 c; March, 6.12 1/2 @ 6.22 1/2 c.

Forty-ninth Year—No. 121.

Price Five Cents.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS

INDEPENDENT

PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1919.

WEATHER FORECAST

Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity
Tonight and Thursday generally fair except thunder showers in south portion this afternoon no tonight; cooler in southwest portion tonight.

LAST EDITION—3:30 P. M.

GERMANS ASK FOR MORE TIME TO CONSIDER ENTENTE PEACE TREATY BRITISH LOSE ALL HOPE OF FINDING HAWKER

ENVOYS ASKING TIME

Further Notes Being Prepared But Thursday Limit Impossible.

PARIS, May 21.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, has asked an extension of time for Germany to present her reply regarding the peace terms.

The count stated that further notes were being prepared and that it would be impossible to complete them by 1 p. m., Thursday, when the time limit is up.

It is believed, says the Havas agency, that the request for the extension will be granted.

The note says the Germans desire more time to study a number of questions in the treaty which they have not yet had an opportunity to examine.

There is no official intimation regarding the decision of the Allied and associated powers on the request.

German Peace Protest
PARIS, May 21.—The peace conference has made public the text of the German note regarding reparations and the reply made by Premier Clemenceau as president of the conference.

The German note says in part: "The obligation to make reparation has been accepted by Germany by virtue of the note from Secretary of State Lansing of November 5, 1918, independently of the question of responsibility for the war. The German delegation cannot admit that there could arise out of a responsibility incurred by the former German government in regard to the origin of the world war any right for the Allied and associated powers to be indemnified by Germany for losses suffered during the war."

"The representatives of the Allied and associated states have, moreover, declared several times that the German people should not be held responsible for the facts committed by their governments. The German people have always remained convinced that this war was for them a defensive war."

"The German delegates also do not share the view of the Allied and associated governments in regard to the origin of the war. They cannot consider the former German government as the party which was solely or chiefly to blame for the war. The draft of the treaty contains no facts in support of this view; no proof on the subject is furnished. The German delegates therefore beg you to be so good as to communicate to them the report of the commission set up by the Allied and associated governments for the purpose of establishing the responsibility of the authors of the war."

PEACE MEETING IN BERLIN.
BERLIN, Tuesday, May 20.—The peace commission of the national assembly met with the cabinet this evening, the session being under guard and held in strictest secrecy. Even members of parliament not belonging to the committee were barred. Bernhard Dernburg and Herr Wissel, minister for social policy, who have returned from Spa, participated in the discussion. It is understood that the German peace mission at Versailles shortly will transmit a series of important notes dealing with the issues involved on the eastern frontier, in Alsace-Lorraine and occupied territory, the size of the indemnity, the manner of its payment, German private property in hostile countries, and the rights of labor.

Turkish Problem Being Studied
PARIS, May 21.—Great Britain's desire that a semblance of the Turkish empire be preserved in order to avoid religious complications such as might be brought about through Mussulman dissatisfaction is causing continued discussion in peace conference circles of plans by which this end might be affected. The plans in their present aspect provide for the Sultan remaining in Constantinople as head of the Moslem faith with only nominal authority.

Clemenceau's Reply
PARIS, May 21.—The reply of Premier Clemenceau says: "In your note you state that Germany while 'accepting' in November 1918, 'the obligation to make reparation,' did not understand such an acceptance to mean acceptance of her responsibility for the war."

PERSHING TO STAY

PARIS, May 21. (Havas).—In addition to the abandonment of the projected trip to England of General Pershing, the American Commander-in-Chief, several of the higher officers and certain members of the peace mission, according to reports have given up the idea of a return to America in the near future.

REPEAL MEASURES TO BE HELD UP IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Notwithstanding President Wilson's recommendation for repeal of the wartime prohibition insofar as it relates to wines and beers, the opinion seemed to gain ground at the capitol today that all repeal measures would be kept in committee until after July 1.

In the meantime, however, prohibition leaders planned to enact legislation for enforcement of the wartime prohibition act and the constitutional amendment. Senator Sheppard, Democrat of Texas, author of the war time act, said today he was confident competent legislation would be passed before July 1.

VOCATION MEETING TO BE HELD JULY 28

SALT LAKE, May 21.—Utah's first conference on vocational education will be held on the university campus during the two weeks beginning Monday, July 28, according to an announcement made by Francis W. Kirkham, state director of vocational education. Prominent authorities from the east and some of the best known vocational work experts in the western states will be among those to lecture at the conference.

DENVER ELECTS MAYOR
DENVER, Colo., May 21.—Dewey C. Bailey, commissioner of safety and excise, was elected mayor of Denver yesterday by a plurality of 3,389 votes, according to returns from all precincts today. Bailey's managers promised to restore a five cent carfare in Denver. All charter amendments, except one granting an increase in the pay of firemen and policemen, were defeated. Denver has a non-partisan government.

Austrian Press Reporter May Be Sent From France

PARIS, May 21. (Havas).—The French government is considering the expulsion from France of Herr Frischauer, correspondent with the Austrian delegation at St. Germain, of the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna.

It is reported that after one of his dispatches had been censored Frischauer succeeded in getting possession of it and in sending it off after he had modified the effect of the censor's action.

responsibility either for the war or for the acts of the former German government. "It is only possible to conceive of such an obligation if its origin and cause is the responsibility of the author of the damage. You add that the German people never have undertaken a war of aggression."

"Yet, in the note from Secretary of State Lansing of November 5, 1918, which you approve of and advise in favor of your contention, it is stated that the obligation to make reparation arises out of the German aggression by land, sea and air."

"As the German government did not at the time make any protest against this allegation, it thereby recognized it as well founded. Therefore, Germany recognized in 1918, implicitly but clearly, both the aggression and her responsibility."

"It would be impossible, you state further, that the German people should be regarded as the accomplices of the faults committed by the former German government." However, Germany has never claimed, and such a declaration would have been contrary to all international law, that a modification of its political regime or a change in the governing personalities would be sufficient to extinguish an obligation already undertaken by any nation. She did not act upon the principle she now contends for either in 1771 as regards France after the proclamation of the republic, nor in 1917 in regard to Russia after the revolution which abolished the czarist regime.

"Finally you ask that the report of the committee on responsibility be communicated to you. In reply we beg to say that the Allied and associated powers consider the reports of the commission set up by the peace conference as documents of an international character which cannot be transmitted to you."

DECIDE AGAINST SIGNING

Members of German Cabinet Issue a Positive Rejection of Treaty.

BERLIN, Tuesday, May 20.—Germany declines to sign the peace terms laid before it because they spell "the economic destruction, political disintegration and moral degradation of the entire German nation, not only for the present but also for still unborn generations," was a statement authorized by the cabinet this morning through the Associated Press.

"That these consequences must logically follow acceptance of peace conditions, the American press has recognized without question," the statement continues. Germany took her stand today that acceptance of such conditions could not be demanded and that the entente was unjustified in imposing such demands.

Germany Makes Demands.
"Germany has not only a moral right to compliance with the general principles made it, but a firmly grounded, definite, clearly defined claim, according to the basic rules of international law, on all the Entente powers and especially on the United States. A specific recognition of the right of Germany and of the German people to a peace of right, justice and reconciliation, instead of the paragraphed song of hate which was written at Versailles, is contained in the note of the American secretary of state, Lansing, of November 5, 1918."

"In it the secretary of state notified the Swiss minister in Washington unconditionally that the established basis of President Wilson's fourteen points should be authoritative for the peace conditions. Secretary Lansing announced further that the Entente governments after careful consideration also were prepared to recognize the conditions set up by President Wilson as this basis for the conclusion of peace."

"The declaration of right emanating from these specific declarations of all the Entente powers and the United States constitutes Germany's sole asset in the general moral breakdown of all international policies which has found unsurpassable expression in the Versailles terms."

Claims Undeniable Rights.
"Germany answers them with its clearly justified right in international law. Toward the political-moral bankruptcy of Versailles the German nation stands as a creditor with undeniable rights and it is not in a position to yield on this chief point. Germany concluded peace on the basis of President Wilson's fourteen points which all America had made its own, and all America, every individual, is responsible for the fulfillment of its claims."

"It is not the German people's business to indicate how its rights shall be realized by the fourteen points, or especially by the note of Secretary Lansing. That, rather, is the task of those who constructed the fourteen points and brought them to acceptance thereby inducing Germany to lay down her weapons. We do not believe the President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and the American people can take other than this German standpoint, if they do not wish to do that which President Wilson, in his message of December 4, 1917, condemned categorically when he said:

"We would dishonor our own cause if we treated Germany any other than justly and in a non-partisan manner and did not insist upon justice toward all, no matter how the war ended. We demand nothing which we are not ready ourselves to apply."

"And the German people demand nothing more than that which President Wilson announced in this declaration. We demand nothing more than that Americans place the fourteen points opposite the peace terms. We do not believe that any one in the United States will then have the courage to claim that there can be found in the peace conditions one single trace left of President Wilson's program."

"And here begins America's duty to step in. America either must put its fourteen points through or it must declare that it is unable to do so or that it does not want to do so, that in no case may the world be led to believe that America desires to have the peace conditions count as President Wilson's fourteen points."

"That is our demand, to which we cling and we cannot imagine what argu-

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

(By the Associated Press)
The definite statement that Germany will not sign the peace terms in their present form is made by the German cabinet through the Associated Press.

Statements along a somewhat similar line by President Ebert, Premier Scheidemann and other Germans in high place have preceded this one. Another note was sent yesterday by the German peace mission at Versailles to the secretariat of the peace congress.

Today or tomorrow the German representatives are expected to transmit to the Allies a comprehensive statement on Germany's attitude toward the peace treaty specifying what points they accept and what they desire to have modified. The fifteen day time limit for them to make known their standpoint expires Thursday, but an extension of time has been asked by the Germans.

Premier Orlando has gone to Rome for a conference with members of his cabinet on "certain interior and foreign questions," according to a Paris dispatch. It seems probable, therefore, that the peace terms will not be presented to the Austrian delegation before Friday when the Italian premier returns.

In view of the fact that the settlement of the Italian and Jugoslav claims to Fiume and parts of Dalmatia are still unsettled and that every effort has been made to bring about an agreement before the peace terms are laid before the Austrian peace mission, it may be assumed that Signor Orlando's trip to Rome indicates some new development in the work of adjusting the situation. Apparently Premier Orlando will do the most remain at Rome only a few hours.

Strike in Winnipeg May Be Mediated by the Committees

WINNIPEG, Man., May 21.—H. G. Vetch, a member of the executive committee of the central strike committee announced today that negotiations were in progress to develop the "conciliatory conversations," which have been taking place, into "direct conferences" looking toward a settlement of the strike here.

Immediate restoration of normal city water pressure was ordered by the common council today. A few trucks appeared on the streets this morning when some merchants attempted to resume deliveries. No serious disorders were reported.

The Winnipeg Great War Veterans association announced today that the association has decided to remain strictly neutral during the strike. The announcement also stated that President James Winning of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor council told the association that there was a possibility of strike settlement within a few days.

The central strike committee admitted today that there had been a disagreement between Mayor Charles F. Gray and the union forces regarding the mayor's order demanding that placards carrying the statement that certain business activities are "permitted by order of the central strike committee" shall be immediately discontinued.

The Western Labor News, official strike publication, made this announcement regarding the mayor's action: "The matter was fully discussed and there was an evident unwillingness on the part of the committee to accede to this request. But the whole matter was again referred to a committee for thorough discussion."

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Senator Sherman, Republican of Illinois, stated that on Friday he would introduce a resolution in the senate proposing separation of the covenant of the league of nations from the peace treaty.

ment from the American side would be effective against it."

In President Wilson's message to congress of December 4, 1917, no passage can be found in textual agreement with the quotation in the cabinet statement. The quotation appears to be a condensation from the following passage in the message in question: "We can do this (concentrate on the prosecution of the task of winning the war) with all the greater zeal and enthusiasm because we know that for this is a war of high principle, of a high moral character, of a high purpose, of a high aim, of a high end, of a high result, of a high destiny, of a high future, of a high hope, of a high faith, of a high courage, of a high sacrifice, of a high glory, of a high honor, of a high reward, of a high punishment, of a high justice, of a high mercy, of a high love, of a high peace, of a high happiness, of a high salvation, of a high life, of a high eternity."

"For this is a war of high principle, of a high moral character, of a high purpose, of a high aim, of a high end, of a high result, of a high destiny, of a high future, of a high hope, of a high faith, of a high courage, of a high sacrifice, of a high glory, of a high honor, of a high reward, of a high punishment, of a high justice, of a high mercy, of a high love, of a high peace, of a high happiness, of a high salvation, of a high life, of a high eternity."

RUSSIAN APPEAL FOR AID

Asks World for Prompt Action in Removing Chaos.

AMERICAN POLICY Commander in Siberia Clearly States Duty in Measure.

PARIS, May 20.—A. F. Kerensky, former president of Russia, and seven other members of the Russian constituent assembly and members of the Parisian union for the regeneration of Russia, today issued an appeal to the democracies of the world for prompt action with a view to helping Russia out of her present chaotic condition.

It proposes the organization of a mission composed of delegates from all the powers and including representatives of organized labor which will go to Russia and explain to the people and the different Russian governments the democratic aims they are pursuing. The appeal says:

"It should be stated categorically that the different governments repudiate the idea of any intervention likely to infringe upon the sovereign rights of Russia."

Duty in Siberia
VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia, April 20. (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Major-General William S. Graves, commander of the American expeditionary force in Siberia has issued a message to his troops in which he declares that the American policy in Russia is the same today as when the Washington government issued its proclamation at the time of the sending of the American forces to Siberia.

The message entitled "our duty in Siberia." In it Major-General Graves says: "The policy to be followed by our troops in any in any country is to be determined by the executive."

It was clearly announced in the most public and most solemn manner that the United States did not contemplate any interference of any kind with the political sovereignty of Russia, any intervention in her internal affairs or any impairment of her territorial integrity.

U. S. Not to Interfere
"The United States does not intend to permit any of its agents to interfere with the sovereignty of the Russian people. Our aim has been to carry out to the letter the policy of our government. There has been no interference in the internal affairs of the Russian people and no action has been taken by the American troops in the differences of the factions."

Edward A. Foley To Represent U. S. Bureau of Markets
WASHINGTON, May 21.—Edward A. Foley of San Francisco has been appointed to represent the United States bureau of markets in the United Kingdom, the department of agriculture announced today as the first agricultural trade commissioner sent abroad. He will sail for Liverpool May 24, to commence an investigation of farm products distribution there with a view to agricultural production. Mr. Foley served as a solicitor for the enforcement given of the food administration during the war and prior to that did legal work which involved extensive investigation into problems of food exportation and importation.

TWO NAVAL BIDS
WASHINGTON, May 21.—Only two definite bids were received by the navy department today for the construction of the remaining two of the ten super-dreadnaughts authorized by congress in 1916. The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company offered to build one in 45 months for \$21,900,000 and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding corporation one in forty months for \$22,580,000.

SEVERE FIGHT IN GALICIA

Poles and Ukrainians in Battle to the Death.

ALLIES ARE BLAMED Ukrainians Making Great Struggle to Be Free.

VIENNA, Tuesday, May 20. (By the Associated Press).—Fighting of the most severe character is in progress between the Poles and Ukrainians in eastern Galicia, according to reports received here.

Commenting on the situation, M. Holubowicz, premier of the west Ukraine, in a statement telegraphed here, says: "The insane policy of the Allies in supporting the Poles is responsible for the situation. The Allies stipulated that General Haller's army should not be used against us, but it is being done. Premier Paderewski is making a comedy threat of resigning because of being unable to keep his promises."

"May the blood of thousands of Poles in the Ukraine be upon the heads of those who are directing or permitting the attacks and the destruction of the Ukraine's hopes to be free."

U. S. EXPORTS REACH NEW HIGH MARK IN APRIL

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Exports from the United States in April surpassed the previous high record of last January by nearly \$100,000,000. The department of commerce announced the total today as \$275,000,000, compared with \$263,000,000 in January.

Imports in April were valued at \$273,000,000 or \$6,000,000 less than in April, 1918. The trade balance for the month in favor of the United States was \$2,000,000 for the ten months ended with April it was \$3,231,000,000. Exports for the ten months were valued at \$5,705,000,000 and imports at \$2,474,000,000.

Poles Capture Three Towns in Galicia And Take Prisoners

WARSAW, Tuesday, May 20.—Drohobycz, Borislaw and Mikolajow have been captured by the Poles in their campaign in Galicia, according to an official statement issued at staff headquarters here today, which adds that the Poles have crossed the Dniester river near Rozadow. The statement adds:

"The prisoners taken have not yet been counted. The enemy is fleeing in a panic."

BRITISH LEAGUE WITH CHILE.
WASHINGTON, May 21.—Advices to the state department today from Chile reported a new five-year arbitration between Chile and Great Britain to be presented to the Chilean congress in June for ratification.

CUBAN RED CROSS
PARIS, May 21. (Havas).—The Cuban minister of public instruction, acting for the Cuban Red Cross, has acquired the historic estate of Epiphane, in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, near Paris, which will be turned into an orphanage for French children who lost their parents during the war. The orphanage will be supported by the Cuban Red Cross.

BRITISH LOSE HOPE

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 21.—Hope for the safety of Harry G. Hawker and Commander MacKenzie Grieve, missing since they set out eastward through the air on Sunday in their Sopwith bi-plane for Ireland, was virtually abandoned today by the British flyers preparing here to take wing in their wake.

INFORMAL WAR CONTRACTS ARE GIVEN REVIEW

NEW YORK, May 21.—G. H. Dorr, assistant director of munitions of the war department, discussed the status of informal war contracts. He estimated that the total cost to complete the portions of the contracts that are up for settlement would be \$3,600,000,000.

He said that the department has adopted a plan by which manufacturers, if they are willing to enter into a supplemental contract agreeing to a new basis of settlement, may receive payment for items as rapidly as they are determined or a lump sum equal to a substantial percentage of their claims.

BUSINESS MEN MUST SHAKE OFF HERMIT HABITS

NEW YORK, May 21.—American business men now selling in foreign trade must shake off the hermit habits of the past and welcome the offerings of foreign securities in United States markets, Secretary of Commerce Redfield declared today in an address before the National Association of Manufacturers. While squaring of accounts with other countries would be possible in a degree by means of services, goods and cash, Mr. Redfield believed that the balance in favor of American interests would be so great that liberal purchases of securities of these nations would be necessary. The department of commerce offered itself, he asserted, to aid in developing and stabilizing foreign trade under the new conditions.

DOUGHNUTS, DOLLAR APIECE
NEW YORK, May 21.—New York's society leaders after spending most of the night cooking doughnuts in Mrs. Vincent Astor's kitchen in her Fifth avenue home, peddled them up and down Broadway today as voluntary recruits in the Salvation army's drive for a \$13,000,000 fund. Wall street was early invaded and doughnuts at a dollar apiece sold faster than oil stocks on the curb.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE DEBATE
WASHINGTON, May 11.—Consideration of the equal suffrage resolution began in the house shortly after noon today under an agreement to close general debate in two hours and with leaders expecting a vote immediately afterwards. Representative Little of Kansas opened the debate with an address in support of the resolution.

Registered Bonds of Farm Loan Banks Held 1,102 Investors

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Registered bonds of farm land banks were held by 1102 individuals and institutions of whom 1050 each had less than \$25,000 worth, according to the latest tabulation by the United States farm loan board. Only three holders had more than \$500,000 in registered bonds, 36 between \$25,000 and \$100,000 and 13 between \$100,000 and \$500,000. Average holdings of coupon bonds were \$890. Leveled to be even less than the \$890 average of the registered bonds being more preferred by small investors.

Interest charges on the \$8,424,570 total of outstanding registered bonds amount to \$510,868 annually, most of the bonds paying 4 1/2 per cent and some 5 per cent. Most of the bonds have been issued in the middle west.

Dallas Selected for Convention
CINCINNATI, O., May 21.—Dallas, Texas, was chosen as the place for holding the next triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. Grand President James J. Forrester of Washington, D. C., was re-elected for three years.